

MIT purchases Simplex land *Albert, administration dispute sponsorship of Ford grant*

President Howard W. Johnson announced Friday that MIT has purchased the property of the Simplex Wire and Cable Company in Cambridge.

The Simplex holdings are approximately the size of Briggs Field and are located just north of the MIT campus. The price was not announced, but current land prices in Cambridge suggest that it was in the range of several million dollars.

The Institute announcement stressed that the land was not to be used for expansion of the academic campus, a touchy issue with the local community. Assistant City Manager Justin Gray had no official comment Friday afternoon. However, a source close to city hall reported that the initial private reactions there were skeptical.

Simplex will continue to operate on the site for several months before the Institute will take possession of the land. Simplex is now constructing a new plant in North Berwick, Maine, which will replace the Cambridge plant when it is completed.

MIT development

The announcement of the Simplex purchase does not represent the announcement of a comprehensive development plan such as was presented this spring when MIT presented its proposal for easing the Cambridge housing crisis. At this time, MIT has no definite plans for the site, except that it will be used for fully taxable (i.e., non-academic) commercial development which will most likely include market-rating housing for members of the MIT community and some sort of business which will employ members of the Cambridge community with a wide range of skills. Institute officials stressed that any business development of the site will not include any sort of heavy industry which will make the area undesirable for residence. Neither, they added, will it be strictly offices or a high technology industry which will be unlikely to supply jobs for many current citizens of Cambridge.

Avoids speculation

In explaining MIT's interest in the property, Assistant to the Chairman Walter Milne said that if MIT did not purchase the land, it would be taken by speculators who would be unable or unwilling to undertake a large-scale development which would be in the best interests of Cambridge.

Ex - McCarthyites organize Oct. academic moratorium

A nationwide moratorium on academic activities to dramatize opposition to the Vietnam war is being planned for October 15.

The moratorium, which is being organized by members of Senator Eugene McCarthy's campaign staff, is intended to be a day of political mobilization against the war.

The one day mobilization in October will be followed by a two-day effort in November, a three-day campaign in December, and so forth until President Richard Nixon achieves a negotiated settlement or announces a definite timetable for the return of all US troops.

The moratorium (the word "strike" was intentionally avoided) is not intended to pre-empt any other protest activity. It is instead intended to be a broadly based movement which will attract the support of students, faculty, and administration alike.

The plan has already been supported by over 100 college editors and student body presidents across the country.

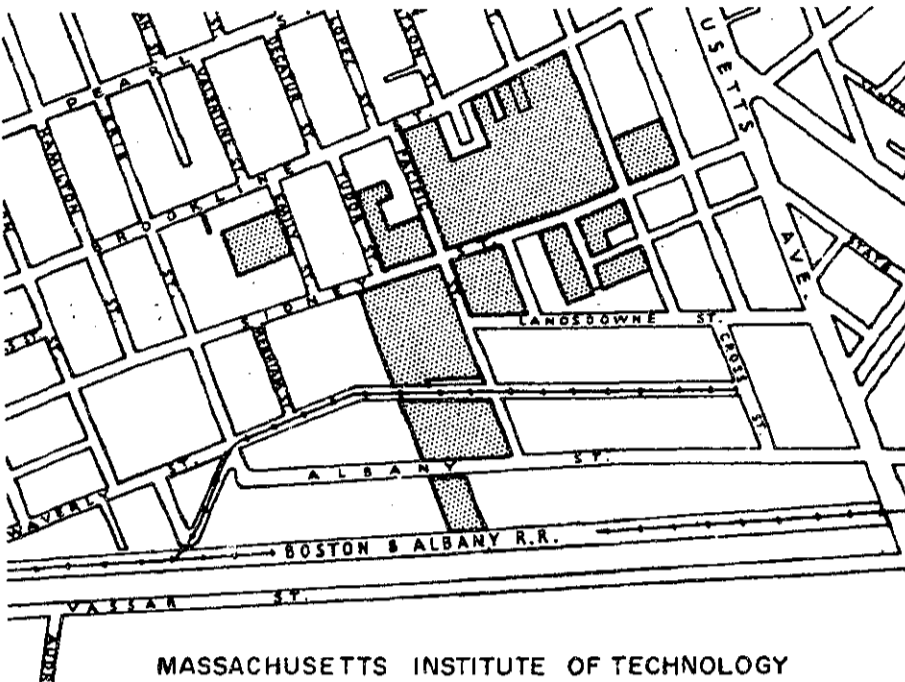
The nationwide effort is being co-ordinated from Washington by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which includes:

Although the Brookline-Elm A route for the Inner Belt goes through the property, Institute officials declined to make any assessments of how this purchase might affect the Belt problem.

Although local residents had been speculating for months that MIT had bought the property, Milne said that the matter had been discussed only during the last month, and that the

agreement was not final until Thursday.

The money for this move will come from the Institute's general investment funds. However, Assistant to the President Constantine Simonides stated that the Simplex acquisition was "not conceived as a financial venture," implying that MIT did not look upon this as a means of making a profit for the Institute.



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Simplex map—Map courtesy MIT Public Relations

Shaded area indicates Simplex property recently purchased by MIT. The total area of the land is roughly the same as Briggs Field.

Report claims discrimination

By Greg Arenson

Just before the issuance of the report from Vice-President Jack Ruina's Task Force on Equal Opportunity, Robert Tinker G VIII has charged that there is "substantial discrimination against blacks in employment" at MIT.

Tinker first became interested in equal opportunity problems in the summer of 1967, when an artist friend of his with no technical experience got a job as a technician at MIT having to learn the skills on the job. Tinker felt that underprivileged people could be trained just as easily as an artist.

Ad Hoc Committee

Since then Tinker has been actively pursuing the problem of discrimination at MIT. He was originally asked to

serve on the Ruina Task Force, but declined because of the time commitment he thought it would take. However he has helped form an Ad Hoc Committee on Job Training and Education which has tried to locate blacks and get them hired and trained by MIT.

The Ad Hoc Committee has put nine blacks in positions as technicians, seven of whom Tinker says are now indistinguishable from other employees in terms of performance. They have also hired Mr. Lynch, manager of Burton House, to help them recruit in the black ghettos. Tinker would like to see this Committee become the administrator of MIT's job training program instead of the Personnel Office.

Other members of the Ad Hoc Committee include: Professor Peter Demos, Director of the Lab for Nuclear Science; John Carley, Personnel Officer for Training and Information; Louis Menand, Assistant to the Provost; Lynch; Professor Michael Feld; and James Allison, Opportunity Development Officer.

Tinker presents his views in a report which was submitted to Assistant to the President Constantine Simonides with an effective date of June 1, 1969. Tinker has figures which show that on January 1, 1969 only 299 of a total of 9661 MIT employees were black. This is 3.1% of the work force. Over the last five years the labor force at MIT has grown by 640 people annually, while the blacks have increased by an average of 31.2 people annually. This yields an average increase in the percentage of black MIT employees of .19% annually.

More figures

Director of the Personnel Office Robert Davis gives some additional figures. He claims that one must exclude Lincoln Laboratory when discussing this issue because of the transportation problem. If Lincoln is excluded, MIT employs 3.8% blacks in office-clerical work, and 8.0% blacks in the hourly wage categories. These latter categories include everyone from

UAP Mike Albert '69 and the administration tangled this month in a dispute over sponsorship of a research project that Albert and a group of friends hoped to carry out this summer.

The disagreement arose after the administration refused to act as a sponsoring agency for a grant that Albert hoped to receive from the Ford Foundation to finance his group's efforts. Institute sponsorship of Albert's grant would have been necessary in order for his group to receive the money, since the Ford Foundation cannot make grants to individuals, but must instead give the money to a non-profit organization such as MIT.

Support for the Grant

According to Provost Jerome Wiesner, the administration officer who supervises the overall direction of MIT's research efforts and was most deeply involved in the Albert affair, Albert first approached him this spring to inquire about the possibility of MIT support for a summer study of university reform and the place of the university in society. Later, Albert changed his mind about seeking Institute money, and talked to Wiesner about the possibility of support from a private foundation. Wiesner said that he was in favor of Albert's project and allowed him to use his name as a reference. Albert then approached Ford independently with his proposal.

Ford then contacted Wiesner. The Ford officer who contacted the Provost stated, according to Wiesner, that he had "some confidence" that at least part of the \$17,500 Albert had requested for his group of thirteen students would be awarded, if MIT would assume responsibility for the administration of the grant. In the past, MIT has not had a policy concerning sponsorship of student grants. In the case of administering grants obtained by faculty members, the decision is ordinarily made by Wiesner. In case of large, controversial, or classified research, the decision is made by the Academic Council, the Institute's highest faculty-administration decision-making body. The Academic Council is composed of the President, the Vice Presidents, the Deans, the members of the Provost's office, and a few others.

In an interview with this reporter a week and a half ago, Albert said that Wiesner warned him initially that there might be some difficulty arranging the terms of sponsorship of the project, but that it was clear that the funding would eventually be arranged. Albert quoted Wiesner as saying that "(President Howard) Johnson was afraid of having the project," because it would mean funding a left-wing study and that he was afraid of opposition from trustees and alumni.

Political Difficulties

After some maneuvering, the proposal was presented to the Academic Council. In that body, it ran into much opposition. Wiesner said that the objections raised included: Albert's group represented only one range of student opinion, and that it should not be funded unless a "counter" project was also funded; the project would conflict with the Planning Group for the Commission on the Nature and Purpose of an MIT Education; the project would not follow standard appointment and hiring practices required of all MIT research projects. Wiesner declined to identify those members of the Academic Council who raised these objections. Albert, however, named Johnson, Associate Provost Walter

(Please turn to page 4)

SDS factions clash here; WSA opponents in caucus

The split in SDS which flared at that organization's recent Chicago convention has erupted at MIT.

A running conflict between the Worker-Student Alliance faction and a coalition of non-WSA people began when SDS's New England organizer, Eric Mann, called a meeting of the non-WSA people in the Bush Room for July 17. The meeting was disbanded after a violent confrontation with WSA interlopers.

A further meeting for the non-WSA group, which includes most members of the MIT Resistance, was scheduled for Sunday, July 20. However, that meeting was cancelled and replaced by a caucus held Sunday night, to which the press was not invited.

The conflict arose over the use of the name SDS. Since Chicago, both the WSA and the non-WSA faction which includes the Revolutionary Youth Movement and a variety of other factions loyal to the outgoing slate of SDS national officers, have claimed to be the "true" SDS.

In the conflict on July 17, about forty non-WSA people from MIT and other schools met. About fifteen WSA people arrived, they were asked to leave by Mann and his group. After some verbal and physical conflict, the WSA group was ejected.

They quickly summoned reinforcements, however, and shortly fifty WSA members stormed into the Bush Room. Further verbal and physical conflict followed, but the non-WSA group disbanded their meeting before any major fight erupted.

The WSA members told the other faction that any further attempts on the part of the Mann group to meet would be disrupted, violently if necessary.

By Sunday, the attempt to hold another meeting of the non-WSA faction at the home of one of the members had been abandoned. Members of the faction said that they were instead going to meet that evening. They said that their meeting was considered to be a caucus of a faction of SDS, and not an SDS meeting. This condition, they said, satisfied WSA's requirement that they not meet as SDS. Since it was a caucus and not a regular meeting, the press was not permitted to attend.

The most basic difference between the WSA group and the non-WSA group is the former's authoritarianism. This gives the WSA a considerable edge in terms of ideologically permitted tactics, and could be the source of further discomfort for Cambridge institutions in the coming year.

Beyond the moon

As a publication of community dedicated to technology, we cannot help viewing the historic first trip to the moon with uncommon interest. As a technological exercise, the voyage to the moon is undoubtedly the most difficult man has ever undertaken. Whatever background we may have in technology only makes us more aware of the problems that our nation, and particularly those technological virtuosos of MIT's Instrumentation Laboratory, have overcome.

Yet, one must view the project with mixed emotions. As the American public views live TV from the moon, we hope that they will consider whether they are getting their \$24 billion worth. This project, begun during a period in which the political atmosphere was far different is being completed during an enormous debate over national priorities. Poverty, racism, and Vietnam are still with us, but come hell, high water, or riots, we got to the moon by 1970. One hopes that the

astronauts find the earth worth coming back to. At the same time, we are torn by the nagging conviction that basic research tends to pay off over the long run, in ways that were not apparent at the time the work was done. The parallel is inextricably drawn between the moon shot and Columbus' voyage to the New World; we are not entirely certain that this view is invalid. However, we fail to see any payoffs from the moon in the near future.

We hope that after the psychological and prestige value of the manned lunar landing is received, we can concentrate on getting the most scientific information per dollar from our space program. While we are not experts in this field, it seems to us that unmanned shots are likely to be more efficient in reaching this goal in the immediate future, particularly in exploring nearby planets.

Finally, in every case from here on out, we must carefully weigh the possible future payoffs of the space program against our pressing needs on earth.

A curious act

The action of the Academic Council in refusing to allow MIT to administer Mike Albert's Ford Foundation grant strikes us as a curious act for a body which one would expect to uphold academic freedom.

When the administration upheld the Cambridge Project earlier this year, we were told that the Institute was a place at which the broadest possible range of opinions would be permitted. At that time, we concurred, assuming that this standard would be applied with some measure of consistency. It would seem, however, that the Academic Council will uphold the academic freedom of faculty members, but not of students; of Ithiel Pool, but not of Mike Albert.

This action was a textbook case of closed-door administration decision-making: Meeting in secret this clandestine conclave of Deans, Vice-Presidents, and other Institute notables refused to allow Albert to present his case to the group. In keeping with the administration's usual policy of maintaining a united front, no administrator with whom we spoke would identify how other members of the Council felt about the issue. Apparently it is still possible for MIT administrators to hide behind closed doors, say what they will about students, and not be called to account for it.

Whatever the reasons may have been for denying

Albert sponsorship, those reasons which were officially given were absurd. We were amazed by the argument that some sort of "counter-project" should be set up, since Albert's group represented only one shade of student opinion. Did that same administrator insist on a counter-project when the Academic Council authorized MIRV research?

Objections to the non-MIT people in the project also seem unreasonable. What about the project that Albert did with MIT funds last year which included non-MIT people?

We cannot understand the administrations objections to Mike O'Conner. Does participation in Sanctuary cause one to be denied the privilege of being hired as a staff member on an MIT research project? Even less understandable were the Council's personal objections to other unidentified members of the group. If the Academic Council refused a faculty member sponsorship for purely personal reasons, there would be open war between the faculty and administration. But, of course, it is different when students are involved.

Amid a generally dismal performance by the administration, Provost Jerome Wiesner and Dean Benson Snyder are to be commended for their efforts to salvage a bungled situation. But a principle has been lost.

Tinker, Davis quote figures

(Continued from Page 1)

these groups to be interviewed. Both Davis and Ruina denied that this ever happened.

Tinker's training program

Another issue raised by Tinker is the fact that there is no on the job training for the underprivileged at MIT. He pointed out that the Lowell Institute school which provided technical training in mechanical and electrical trades was terminated in 1967. Meanwhile MIT would reimburse employees for tuition if they successfully completed professional training outside MIT. In addition, to be eligible, one had to take courses relative to the job at which one was employed.

Davis has asked for money to change this situation. It will be used for increased advertising in the ghetto, the hiring of a minority recruiter and the hiring of another man specializing in training programs. In addition there will be programs conducted by these specialists. One of these will attempt to train men currently employed in the physical plant area to be tradesmen, and those employed in labs to be technicians.

Davis also said that he expected night school tuition to be 100% reimbursed by MIT. Eligibility requirements will be changed so that an employee will be able to study any trade with "meaningful application at MIT" and still receive support. There will also be a new program to train lab technicians, and Davis expects twenty-five young people to be trained in this way by the end of the year.

Union role
Tinker also cited indirect discrimination due to the fact that there is a

union for lab technicians and a separate union for physical plant employees. Thus, if a man were to train himself for a more skilled job in the other area, he would lose all his seniority rights if he were to switch jobs, and perhaps even suffer a loss of income.

Davis admitted that this was true, but said that this was typical of union rules. He asked rhetorically, "Why should a man who had paid dues to a union for four years have less seniority than a man who has paid dues to another union for five?" As far as the union is concerned the man from the other union has not been a part of the bargaining group for any length of time.

Seniority system
While admitting impotence on the above issue, Davis noted another source of indirect discrimination. Within the physical plant union itself there are two factions. One is the men working in the dormitory system and the other is the men working in the rest of the Institute. Seniority is given only in the area in which one works. Thus, a man who has worked two years in the physical plant section would have more seniority than a man who transferred there after ten years in the dormitory system.

Task force attacked
Tinker concluded by attacking the Ruina Task Force as having "never dealt with the central issues. When major reform was suggested, such as a thorough study of the Personnel Office, the matter was never seriously discussed and not included in the administration written draft reports... Following this logic, the chief recommendation will be to increase recruit-

ment and job training programs. While these are useful, substantial changes in MIT policies and attitudes are necessary prerequisites for significant changes in employment patterns."

Though not released, the Ruina report will contain nine specific recommendations that MIT should follow, according to John McWane G, a member of the Task Force. One of the recommendations will be the establishment of goals to be met within the year. This is despite Ruina's statement that "It is pretentious to pin down numbers as goals because there are no reliable estimates on turnover and needs of employees."

According to McWane the final draft was written by Professor Michael Feld instead of Davis and Joseph O'Conner (Ruina's assistant) who wrote the first two drafts.

JAMES BOND

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Management takeover

By P. Q. Harris

Since the inauguration of Howard Johnson in October of 1966, there has been an increasing prominence of people from the Department of Management in the administration of MIT. Specifically, there are Constantine Simonides, Assistant to the President, Edgar Schein, Undergraduate Planning Professor, J. Daniel Nyhart, Dean for Student Affairs; John Wynne, Vice President for Organization Systems; William Pounds and Abraham Siegal, who headed the Committee on Special Laboratories; and Charles Myers, who heads the Committee evaluating open faculty meetings. Just recently Vice President Wynne has announced the formation of a new group headed by Paul Cook to evaluate a number of administrative procedures.

Although it seems altogether fitting and proper that President Johnson appoint the people he knows best to positions of responsibility and even though I have no specific objections to the people listed above on the basis of their being Management oriented, I cannot help being concerned with the very real possibility that the President may be seriously limiting the range of solutions presented to him for any given problem. I am cognizant of the fact that Management is one of the best run departments in terms of student-faculty interaction, that it is a leader in teaching innovation and that it probably has the best behavioral science people at MIT. Yet somehow the solutions provided by Management are like Chinese food; half an hour

later you're still hungry. Their methods have the knack of providing solutions that fit the specific requirements of the problem, but somehow just aren't appealing to the individuals concerned. A specific example of this is the report on the Special Laboratories. Although it answers the questions put to it by President Johnson, the solution provided is like forcing an old dog to learn new tricks; it just won't work.

In all honesty I must admit that a lot of the problem stems from a lack of responsibility on the part of the rest of the community. The problems have fallen to Management by default. Certainly President Johnson cannot be criticized for tapping the only resource if that is all that exists. It does seem appropriate that President Johnson more actively seek support from other departments and, more importantly, that more non-management personnel start taking an active interest in the administration of MIT so that there won't be such a lack of solutions on major problems confronting the Institute.

In all fairness to Management we should also note that we are actively watching the emergence of the Electrical Engineering Department in the Provost's office. (i.e. Wiesner, Rosenblith, Gray). Who knows? Someday we may discover in the hall of building 3 a mighty confrontation between a Management Think Tank and an Electrical Engineering computer over who can provide the quickest answer to any problem.



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Alumni confront SACC; Johnson cites 'the other 99%'

By Steve Kaiser

MIT, unlike many other universities this year, managed to scrape through this past year without major physical confrontation or violence. While most colleges entered a state of serene relaxation after graduation day, the Institute experienced its tensest moments on Alumni Day, June 16, ordinarily a time of tranquility appropriate for returning alumni looking for a good time.

The actual trigger for the student

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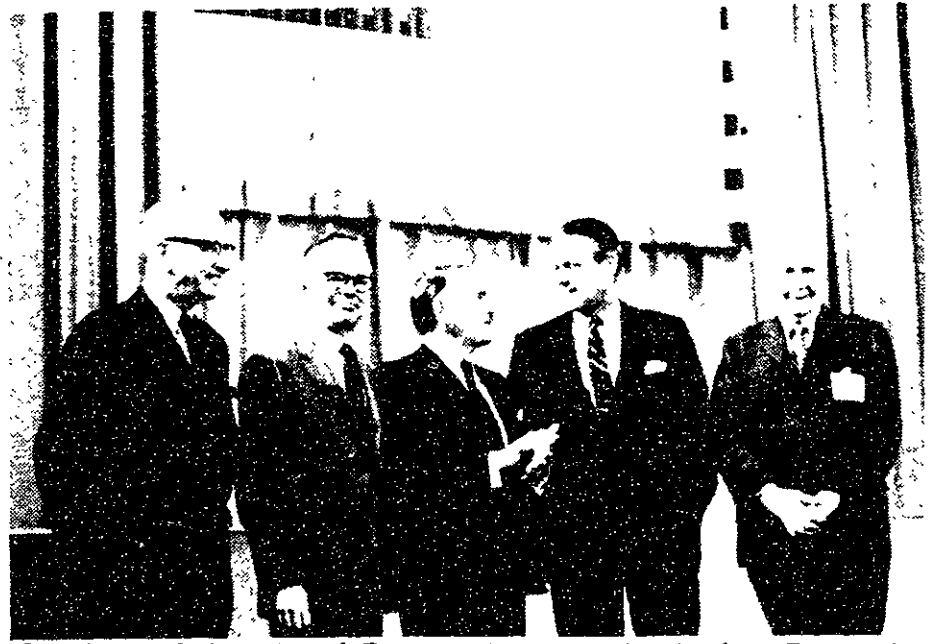
protests that Monday was the panel that included Governor Francis Sargent '39, Governor Luis Ferre '24 of Puerto Rico, Professors Jay Forrester, John Collins, and Gyorgy Kepes, and MIT Corporation Chairman James Killian '26 as moderator. To the predominant-ly student Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC), this meeting was an affront to real world problems and the frustrating response that SACC perceived from its efforts during the Spring. From its original March 4 "Research Stoppage," SACC had challenged MIT's role in the "Military-Industrial Complex," had picketed Instrumentation Labs over the MIRV and sought to stimulate thinking on non-military job opportunities. The Pounds Panel report of June 2 on the special labs increased SACC's sense of frustration over MIT's "slow and timid" reaction to the issues. These students felt a need once more to "confront MIT" about MIRV, counter-insurgency research, and the social uses of technology.

The issues chosen for protest evolved in response to the issues represented by the Alumni Day speakers. Hence there was a certain lack of focus and cohesiveness in the call for the rally demonstration: the Inner Belt, inadequate welfare, problems of Puerto Rico, MIRV and MIT's impact on local housing and industrial conditions. For the first time neighborhood and community groups were invited and the term "Confront MIT" and government decisionmakers was employed, much to the distress of the Administration.

On Friday, June 13th, a special meeting was held in Dean Wadleigh's office. Approximately a dozen SACC members rather than the invited 5 - crowded into the office, along with Provost Jerome Wiesner, John Wynne (vice-president of Organization Systems), a Black Panther from Roxbury and a few sundry observers. The atmosphere was tense and awkward, and SACC succeeded only in blurting out their most drastic contingency plan - which included considerable community participation and an attempt to enter the alumni meeting. The Administration spokesmen responded that microphones and sound equipment could not be provided by MIT if non-MIT persons were involved. The discussion covered a number of topics superficially and ended unproductively and passively.

By Monday, the situation had stabilized and microphones were provided on the steps of the Student Center. As the alumni ate lunch, the rally began outside - under the umbrella sponsorship of the "Ad Hoc Coalition to Convert MIT into Serving the Boston Communities", which included SACC, the Puerto Rican 96 Defense Committee, the American Friends Service Committee and other community groups. Each group sent up a speaker to address the 100-150 persons assembled, while behind-the-scenes negotiations proceeded feverishly to arrange a compromise meeting between alumni, administration and students. After the final speaker, Donald Torney of the United Electrical Workers had shaken the apathy of the tranquil crowd with a fiery anti-establishment speech, the negotiators reached an accord which supposedly would have had the protesters meeting in Kresge with President Johnson, Wiesner, and interested alumni in a second, separate forum on "the human purpose". However, between the cloakroom and the microphone, the agreement became garbled - and the crowd was told by a SACC leader that the Alumni meeting in Rockwell Cage was being opened up to them.

The crowd surged down into the plaza area near Dupont, where a phalanx of faculty, Administration officials and campus patrolmen blocked the doors, and told the students to go to Kresge. Most people were quite bewildered by the proceedings but did not want to be denied or "tricked into a box." After a few minutes of back-and-forth discussion over tactics, the predominantly young crowd - with a few alumni at the periphery - sat down on the brick plaza to hold their own meeting and ask for entrance to the Cage. Having committed themselves to the sit-down, they generally argued against shifting to Kresge. Although Wiesner was asked to respond on the matter of MIRV and MIT, discussion centered on the matter of tactics - what to do next. For the remainder of the afternoon, community issues became submerged and lost, as MIRV, Vietnam and the role of the military became the primary topics. Once again the Administration and students were in confrontation with each other, with the bewildered alumni trapped on the same battlefield.



Principals of the Alumni Day panel meet under the flag. From left, Gregory Smith '30 President Howard Johnson, Luis Ferre, '24, Governor Francis Sargent '39, and Chairman of the Corporation James Killian '26.

Photo by Harold Federow

Finally after appeals by Alumni, particularly because some alumni were elderly and needed the physical comforts of Kresge, the SACC leaders agreed to move, provided that Johnson, Wiesner and Killian would be on a joint panel with SACC speakers (but "no Dean Pounds"). At the last minute, the SACC spokesmen changed their minds, because they thought the sit-in was blocking exit from the Cage, but the mood of the crowd had changed and the vote was overwhelmingly to adjourn to Kresge.

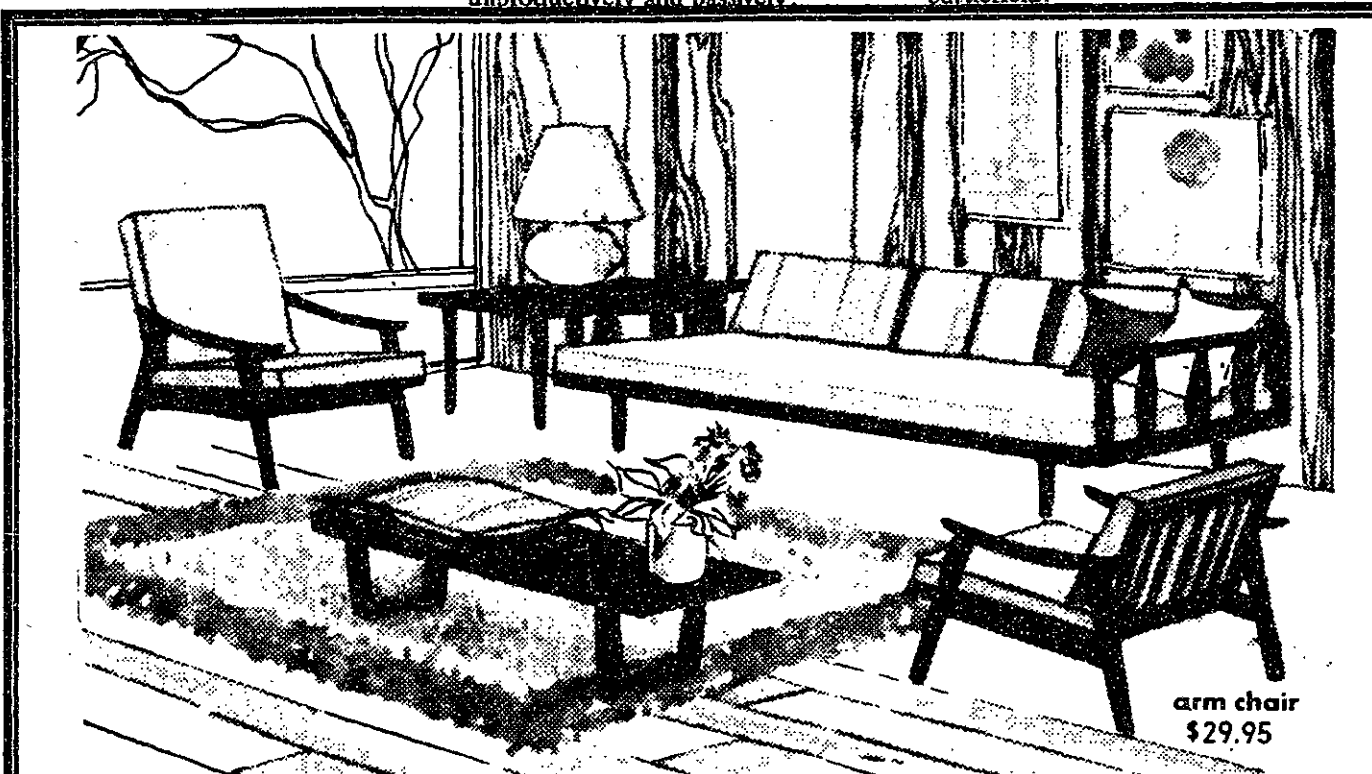
It was now about 3:00 PM, and the auditorium was 2/3 full. Wiesner made some further observations on MIRV, students responded and the debate seemed quite tranquil. However, when the floor microphones were opened up, a polarization of positions became evident and the dialogue deteriorated rapidly. The final straw for the students was the insistence of the alumni in viewing a scheduled movie on the Apollo flight, rather than keeping discussion going. As the screen came down, the lights dimmed, and the movie began, a sullen group of 20-30 students moved up onto the Kresge stage. Quick strategy talks followed as it appeared that another sit-in might begin, but finally the students agreed to quietly withdraw to the Kresge lobby, where a few more arguments continued. A few groups stayed until after 6:00, but the day's confrontations were generally at an end.

"We have no apologies"

It was a rough day on the nerves of all involved, the Administration officials who understood some of the students' concerns, the Alumni who

had come back to have a good time, and the students who had hoped for some sort of substantive output. There was still the sherry hour for the alumni and the evening banquet, but the afternoon's events overshadowed most of the small talk. President Johnson in his banquet address tossed out his prepared speech and sought to reassure the alumni about the state of the campus and the importance of MIT: "We have no apologies at MIT for last year," he noted. Regarding the student protesters, "we don't try to shield you from anything...We don't agree with their point of view but we didn't shut the door on them." These were "seriously concerned young people" and "we don't understand them." "We shouldn't be turned off by the few who thrive on saying the wrong thing," he asserted, after noting that "this faculty - God bless them - by a vote of 500-75 - voted last month that ROTC should remain on campus." Referring to SACC activities of the afternoon, Johnson told the alumni that they had only seen one half of one per cent of the students - and added "I wish you could see the other 99% - they have a deep seated belief in the process by which this country solves its problems." In an apparent reference to the MIRV dispute this spring, he stated strongly, "This institution will live up to its responsibilities in this nation's defense." The assembled alumni burst into applause, feeling somewhat reassured that their Alma Mater was still in good shape and in good hands.

That evening, most of the alumni left for home, but the breach in attitudes remained painfully wide.



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Senate subpoenas records; Dr. Kahne named head shrink MIT complies with order

The Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, which has been investigating student disturbances, has subpoenaed certain MIT records relating to financial support of four students here.

Dean of the Graduate School Irwin Sizer told *The Tech* Friday that this action was taken in connection with the four students' presence during the police raid of University Hall at Harvard last spring. The subpoena, which was received by MIT on May 27, required MIT to reveal what federal aid the four students in question might be receiving. The subpoena was initially directed to Director of Student Aid

Jack Frailey, but Sizer was called in because two of the students in question were graduate students.

The matter was discussed with the students who were involved. After discussion, all agreed that the information requested by the committee should be furnished. The subpoena was entirely legal, and in a sense unnecessary since the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has full records on all aid given to students. No information other than that specifically requested was furnished.

Of the four, only one, a graduate student, was receiving any form of federal aid.

Sizer reported that since the information was sent to the Senate Committee on May 31, no further communications with the committee had taken place.

Sizer explained that the information requested was of a very specific nature regarding specific students. He said this was quite different from what happens when a committee goes "fishing," i.e., when it asks for all the names of students in some organization

O'Conner deemed "central figure"

(continued from page 1)

vigorously opposed funding his project.

Albert said also that Wiesner and Simonides of the Academic Council had told him that personal objections were raised to a number of members of the group, especially J. Mike O'Conner, the ex-GI who went AWOL at the MIT Sanctuary last fall.

After the Academic Council decision, Albert was involved in a number of intensive meetings with Wiesner, Assistant to the President Constantine Simonides, Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart, and Dean for Institute Relations Benson Snyder. Albert said that he asked to defend himself and his project before the Academic Council, but that his request was denied. Albert said that he expressed a willingness to co-operate in every way with the Planning Group or take extra people into his own group, or set up another group with a different political outlook. One major sticking point, however, was O'Conner. The administrators at these meetings, Albert said, attempted to induce him to remove O'Conner from the project because he was a "central figure". "If he's a central figure," replied Albert, "what am I, chopped liver?" Albert said that the fact that O'Conner was not a student at MIT was irrelevant, since MIT had funded another project last summer in which Albert participated which included non-students. Albert said that other than O'Conner, the administration refused to identify those members of the group which they did not like.

A week ago, Wiesner and Snyder succeeded in raising some money for the project (which Albert said totalled \$5500) from a foundation which Wiesner declined to identify.

Planning Committee meeting

Since July 1, the Planning Committee for the Work of the Commission on Nature and Purposes of MIT Education has been meeting in open session in the Karl Taylor Compton Room 26-101.

The objective of the Committee is to set up the procedures and operation of the Commission. It also is to draw up the charge to the Commission.

Most of the work so far has centered around drawing up the charge.

Two subcommittees formulated charges which will be reconciled this week. The objective of the Committee is to define the charge to the Commission in the most concise, but broadest way.

Small vs. Large

Thursday another subcommittee was appointed. It will take up the question of the size and composition



Joel Orlen, chief staff member of the Planning Group charged with establishing the Commission on the Nature and Purpose of the MIT Education, conducts a recent session. Photo by Harold Federow

Rent control ordinance loses

By Bob Dennis

City Hall became the focus of the people's frustration as the Cambridge City Council's refusal to enact rent control once again brought the city's housing problem to an emotional crisis.

The Cambridge Housing Convention began a continuing vigil outside City Hall on the afternoon of July 7. Along with placards decrying the continuing upward spiral of rents and attacking the City Council, the protest was highlighted by a black coffin placed on the front steps with an inscription that began, "Here lie the people of Cambridge." Outside of passing spectators the number of citizens at the vigil seldom exceeded fifty.

The demonstration followed by one week the City Council's rejection of the Housing Convention's rent control bill. The June 30 vote came at the conclusion of a lengthy Council session, following a detailed critique presented by Justin Gray, the dapper Assistant to the City Manager for Community Development, who supported the ordinance. The vote was 5 to 4 with Councillor (and MIT professor) Thomas Mahoney joining Councillors Cornelia Wheeler, Barbara Ackermann, and Alfred Vellucci in the affirmative column.

Louis Agneta, Chairman of the Housing Convention, arose in the Council chambers immediately after this vote and severely reprimanded the

Council for their apparent indifference to the plight of the city's needy citizens. The previous week, the Council had voted down the controversial "apartment stuffing" ordinance which would have limited to two the number of unrelated persons permitted to live in an apartment. The bill's proponents had insisted that this ordinance would allow the poor and elderly to better compete against students for apartments.

City Manager James L. Sullivan last week proposed a Rent Stabilization Board similar to that currently in use in Brookline. This proposal was quickly labeled a "hoax" by the Housing Convention since it places most of the burden on the tenants.

Rent control as such is not yet dead. The Peace and Freedom Party is still working on its rent control referendum campaign, and it is possible that they will now gain the support of the Housing Convention. There are indications that two of the five Councillors who voted against the ordinance on June 30 are currently wavering in their positions. The Council held a public hearing on both the rent control bill and the Rent Stabilization Board last night.

On June 26, City Manager Sullivan presented a report on the housing situation to the City Council in a public meeting at City Hall. He declared that there was indeed a housing

crisis for the city's low income and elderly citizens. Besides listing several factors such as our current national priorities and the city's restrictive building code, which preclude an early solution to the problem he insisted that his housing task force was currently hard at work in such areas as utilizing the fifteen hundred allocations for various types of federally subsidized housing units which Cambridge has available. Of most immediate help to the city will be the four hundred available under the Leased Housing Program, only about one-third of which have been utilized to date.

A task force subgroup has been confronting the difficult task of locating vacant or underused sites in the city which might be feasible for new housing. Besides the general scarcity of unused land in the city, this group faces the added impediment that the current federal guidelines for subsidized housing are out of line with Cambridge's high land costs and the area's high construction costs.

MUSIC LIBRARY CLOSING

Because of extensive renovations the Music Library will be CLOSED July 16 through September 1, 1969. To minimize your inconvenience the date due for all material will be extended until September 8.

Miss Borland and Mrs. Ratajak will be located in the Reserve Book Room, 14N-132.

number of students from one department to the community and keep it informed of all innovations and changes.

Dr. Merton J. Kahne has been appointed Psychiatrist-in-Chief at MIT. He replaces Dr. Benson R. Snyder who was recently appointed Dean for Institute Relations. Kahne has also been elevated to the position of Professor of Social Psychiatry at MIT.

In a recent interview with *The Tech* Dr. Kahne expressed his views on the delivery of mental health care to an academic community, what specific problems he faces at MIT, and how he intends to face his new position. The following is a brief description of that interview.

Dr. Kahne expressed a considerable interest in initiating feedback throughout the MIT community so that the Psychiatry Department could be acutely aware at all times of where the points of stress are located and who is likely to be influenced. He expressed a desire not only to treat the persons experiencing the stress at a given time, but primarily to make these points of extreme stress apparent to the community so that sufficient preventive measures could be taken. An example of this is that first term senior year there was a four-fold increase in the

well-defined times in an individual's career when the stress increases by a considerable amount. He considers it essential that the Psychiatry Department link itself in with the normal communication channels of MIT. As an experiment he is also interested in directly involving students, faculty, and staff in the workings of his department both to provide feedback and to make suggestions based upon their experiences as informal counselors. Dr. Kahne intends to actively publicize the Psychiatry Department to the community and keep it informed of all innovations and changes.

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partment to the community and keep it informed of all innovations and changes. There are two ideas about the size. One is that you need a large Commission to have a representative body. The other is that you need a small Commission to be more efficient.

The Committee will also discuss the problem of the Commission communicating with the MIT community. This covers both inputs and outputs and procedures to facilitate them.

The Committee is looking for inputs on these issues from anyone in the community who has an idea. So far they have had President Johnson, Mr. Martin Trow from Berkeley, and Mr. Ed Hines from Stanford before it. President Johnson told the Committee what it should cover by July 31 so that the Commission will have a chance to complete its work within two years.

Open Meetings

The meetings are open to all who want to attend, and are being held every Monday from 9:30 AM to 4:30 PM, every Tuesday from 1:30 PM to 5:00PM.

The Chairman of the Committee is Chairman of the Faculty Martin. Students on it are Gary Gut '70, Jim Hester G, Shirley Jackson G, and Steve Schwartz '71.

Administration members are: Dean Alberty, Dean Bisplinghoff, and Dean Snyder.

Faculty members include: Professor Elliott III, Professor Fisher XIV, Professor Gallager VI, Professor Lyndon IV, Professor Perdins I, and Professor Steinberg XXI.

Tech lights have easy time until facing Penn in semis

By Greg Arenson

In an article in the Herald Traveler, July 3, Coach Frailey said that the University of Pennsylvania freshman heavyweights would be in the final crew race of Thames Cup in Henley, England. He was right, as they eliminated the MIT lightweights in the semifinals July 5.

The Penn frosh were 28 lbs. and 2" taller per man than the MIT lights. The race started according to plan. MIT at 39, while Penn started at 40. This enabled the Penn crew to pull out to a quarter length lead one quarter mile from the start. By this time MIT was stroking at 34, and Pennsylvania at 37.

Penn Strategem

At the three quarter mile mark, Penn's lead had widened to a length. At this point they slowed to 32, which was, in the opinion of the MIT manager, their smartest move as they began to catch more water and using their greater strength continued to pull away.

The engineers tried to catch up sprinting first at 37 and then upping that to 39. It was to no avail as they only pulled a couple of feet closer, and

lost by a length and two-thirds. In the opinion of many, it was the Penn frosh's best race of the tournament.

Institute graduate refuses ABM work, quits new GE job

By Bob Schaeffer

William McLaughlin '69, a June graduate in Mechanical Engineering recently resigned his position at General Electric in response to his assignment to an ABM-related project.

Immediately following commencement, McLaughlin accepted a job offer as a design engineer in the heavy military department of General Electric's Syracuse plant. Having worked for this department the previous summer developing standardized cabinets for general defense applications, McLaughlin expected to be assigned to the same task as a full time employee. Upon his arrival at GE, however, he discovered that the funds for his previous project had run out, and that he was now assigned to design a chassis as part of a prototype model of the Perimeter Acquisition Radar (PAR) for use in the Safeguard ABM system. McLaughlin, who had already formed a strong opinion against Safeguard, immediately announced that he preferred not to work on ABM and requested a different assignment. His boss responded that, "Management can't shift engineers around to solve their personal problems." Rather than make a rash decision and resign immediately, McLaughlin gave notice that he would stop work at the end of the current pay period if he were not given another assignment.

After his ten day waiting period, McLaughlin again declared his intention to resign and offered to leave at the company's volition. McLaughlin's boss who had been greatly impressed with the caliber of his work during the previous summer, urged him to stay long enough to talk with the manager of engineering and to consult with the personnel department regarding the possibility of a transfer. This round of talks lasted another two weeks but resulted in no new job offer. Though McLaughlin had been able to find some non-ABM work to do until this time, no work remained but that related to the PAR radars. Thus, at the close of one month on the job, McLaughlin submitted his formal resignation.

Now unemployed, McLaughlin has filed application for teaching positions in several black colleges as well as requesting assignment with VISTA and Peace Corps. He has continued his search for an acceptable job in industry but his attitude echoes that of many of his peers, "I'm still trying to find something that's worthwhile, but it's hard to find worthwhile things in industry."

Tech lights have easy time until facing Penn in semis

lost by a length and two-thirds. In the opinion of many, it was the Penn frosh's best race of the tournament.

Up to the semifinals, MIT had not had a tough race. Their first race was Wednesday, July 2 against University College of Dublin. They pulled ahead off a 37 start, and won by a length and two-thirds without sprinting at the end.

The next day, the Engineers took on the Canadian Argonauts. In a race reminiscent of the previous one, MIT won by a length and three-quarters again without an ending sprint.

In the quarterfinals, they had their final easy race against an English crew, the Kensington Rowing Club. MIT won by a length and a half again without a final sprint. That got them to the semis and their only tough race.

The Henley Regatta is the crew race each year, as crews from Europe and North America compete. There are three classifications, the Grand Challenge Cup, the Princess Elizabeth Cup, and the Thames Cup. The Grand Challenge is for the heaviest crews, while the Thames Cup is for the lightest.